



3.0 GLOSSARY

The following industry terms and acronyms are used within this report.

ASHRAE: American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc., the world's foremost technical society in the fields of heating, ventilation, air conditioning, and refrigeration. ASHRAE's technical publications are the basis of many design standards and building codes.

ATC: Automatic temperature controls. Refers to the controls used for maintaining building space temperature and humidity set points. May or may not be part of an FMCS system.

Building envelope: A system of cladding, glazed framing systems and door and entry assemblies designed to secure and make weathertight the exterior perimeter of a building.

Commissioning (Cx): A process and means of Owner verification that strives to insure that the mechanical and related systems are operating in accordance with the original design intent. With reference to the ASHRAE guidelines, Cx is a process that may include several phases of project development, design, construction, and post-construction services.

FMCS: Facility management control system. The FMCS is the “brain” that provides:

- Operational controls, thermostats and humidistats, to sense and control acceptable space conditions.
- Energy efficiency in the utilization of heating and cooling energy sources.
- A means of recording and documenting critical data.

HVAC: Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning. Heating is required to maintain winter indoor space temperatures. Some heating in the summer may be required for space dehumidification control. Ventilating refers to the proper amount of outside air for occupant comfort and to replace air exhausted from a building. Ventilating also refers to the necessary air movement in an occupied space to maintain IAQ. Air conditioning refers to the processes of heating, humidifying, cooling, dehumidifying, and filtering of air to maintain indoor space comfort and IAQ for occupants. Often, this term is used when describing a cooling system for a building or process.

IEQ: Indoor environmental air quality. Refers to anything that impacts building occupants' health and comfort; including materials of construction, natural lighting, electrical lighting, temperature, humidity, air movement, acoustics, and air quality.



IAQ: Indoor air quality. A significant component part of IEQ, generally referring to clean and contaminant free air in a building. May also refer to the proper temperature and humidity ranges that must be maintained for a high percentage of occupant comfort.

ISDG: Iowa Sustainable Design Guide. Developed through The Iowa Sustainable Design Initiative, a partnership between the Iowa Department of Natural Resources and Department of General Services, the document objective is to encourage the integration of sustainable design principles into the design and construction of projects in Iowa.

Infloor electrical duct: A system of metal channels placed into the concrete topping of a floor slab system at regular intervals to facilitate power distribution throughout open office plan areas.

KVA: Kilo volt-amps. A measure of three phase power that is roughly equivalent to watts.

Dry transformer: A transformer that is cooled with the movement of air only.

Oil transformer: A transformer that is cooled with oil circulating through external radiators like an automobile. This design facilitates preventive maintenance.

PDP or MDP: Power Distribution Panel or Main Distribution Panel. These are equivalent terms for circuit breaker panel boxes.

TAB: Testing, adjusting, and balancing. These technical services provide:

- Measurement and balancing of hydronic hot water flows (gpm) for heating pumps, and chilled water flows (gpm) for cooling pumps.
- Measurement and balancing of airflows for air handling units, fans, VAV boxes, supply air diffusers, and return grilles.

VAV: Variable air volume.